

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1816.

VOL. I.

Various Department.

FOREIGN.

NEW ZEALAND.

numbers of the Recorder from 180, we gave an account of efforts made by the Christians into New Zealand. From England we have received communications which contain much later from this interesting country. The Description of New Zealand, by Mr. Marsden, the able Missionary of the Society, is valuable for its information, as well as for the sketch it opens of successful mission-

ary Register.

These have been lately received from Mr. Samuel Marsden, containing an interesting account of the Society, Messrs. Hall, and King. On his return, he forwarded to the Society a copy of his Proceedings, which shall take an early opportunity before our readers.

mean time, they will perceive, allowing official communication between Mr. Marsden to Governor Fitzwilliam, that New Zealand is open to the promising sphere for Missionaries, for whom there is no want of hospitable and friendly Natives; among whom was a young man called Moyhangee, who had been in England, and is mentioned in Savage's Account of New Zealand. He was particularly rejoiced; and inquired after Lord Fitzwilliam, and several other noblemen, who had been kind to him. Fish, potatoes, and pork, were very plentiful here.

On my arrival at the River Thames, I found the harbor very open; and extremely dangerous to shipping, when the wind sets in from the sea. There is no shelter, where a vessel can lie in safety, unless behind some of the islands which are both on the east and west side of the harbor, and which we had not time to examine. We had a very heavy gale, which prevented us from finding the channel into the Fresh-water River, which is exceeding narrow, with shallow water on each side. At the head of the cove grew a grove of lofty pines, which had a noble appearance. We stopped here three days, without being able to get into the river; and my time being limited, did not admit of longer stay. I landed on the west side of the harbor, where there is a strong fortification, with a straggling village two miles in length. The flat on which the village is situated may contain about 200 acres, with a soil generally rich, but strong. The land in the rear is hilly: part is planted with potatoes, which are very fine. The Natives were, by far, a more robust and fine-looking race than any I had seen; and the Chiefs and their wives were clad in a superior style.

From the River Thames we sailed to the Bay of Islands, where I continued upward of six weeks, and examined the adjoining country in every direction. The mouth of the harbor is about four leagues, with a good anchorage for shipping in several coves, as well as behind the islands, of which there are a number in the bay. Some of the coves run more than twenty miles into the interior.

There are four fresh-water rivers also, which run into the harbor in different places. These rivers derive the following names from the Natives; viz. Cowa-Cowa, Wyeaddee, Wymattie, and Wytaghee.

Upon the banks of the Cowa-Cowa and Wyeaddee the pine-tree grows to a considerable height and size. I measured some which exceeded thirty feet in circumference, and appeared to be from 80 to 100 feet high, without a branch and very straight. There is sufficient depth for large ships, with good and safe anchorage, within ten miles from each of these rivers, and twelve from the heads of the harbor. I was up both these rivers, beyond where salt water extends. There is good land upon their banks, with several Native Villages. The lowlands seldom exceed 100 acres; and, in many places, not more than twenty. The high land, though very strong wheat land, and covered with fern, could not be cultivated with the plough, on account of the broken surface. In short, the land more resembles waves of the sea in a storm, than any other works of nature. I think it more than probable, from the hilly nature of the country, that sufficient falls of water could be met with on these rivers for turning mills, though I did not proceed high enough to examine adequately the truth of this conjecture.

I examined the rivers Wytaghee and Wymattie more particularly, and found upon them the finest natural falls I ever beheld in any country. There was one Chief settled from Port Jackson, and upon whom corporal punishment had been inflicted. I landed on the bank of the river, and said they would bring me into their habitation, part of which were the remains of her property—assess; but the wind was going in. The Active to the next morning, when we im-

mediately got under weigh. I found the land tolerably good, but very little of it fit for plough cultivation, on account of its mountainous state. The flat where the Natives were encamped might contain somewhat about one hundred acres, or more; part of which was enclosed, and planted with potatoes. The inhabitants were numerous, and exceedingly friendly; and we were furnished with a good supply of potatoes and pork. Between the main land and the Caralles, there is a safe shelter for shipping, with good anchorage of seven fathoms water; as also a good passage between the islands and the Main, both to the northward and southward. If a vessel cannot go, on account of contrary wind, on the outside of these islands, there is no danger in running in the inside of them.

All the coast from the Caralles to the River Thames is very high and broken land, excepting Bream Cove, where the land is low and pretty level, for five leagues and upward. Along the sea-coast were found the greatest abundance of fish, particularly Bream-head, so called by Captain Cook. Here I found a great number of hospitable and friendly Natives; among whom was a young man called Moyhangee, who had been in England, and is mentioned in Savage's Account of New Zealand. He was particularly rejoiced; and inquired after Lord Fitzwilliam, and several other noblemen, who had been kind to him. Fish, potatoes, and pork, were very plentiful here.

From the Wymattie I walked, in a westerly direction, upward of twenty miles through the country.

For three miles after leaving the banks of the river, the land was generally level, and exceedingly rich and good, and well calculated for the growth of wheat or other grain. There was no timber upon it; yet it was thickly covered with brushwood and fern. It extended on the right and left some miles and might be easily cultivated with the plough.

For the next six miles the soil was of various qualities; some good, some stony, some swampy, and some of a gravelly nature. The country which I passed through was exceedingly well watered, having crossed nine fine runs of fresh water in the distance of as many miles. I then entered a very fine wood of different kinds of timber: the pines, in particular, were of an uncommon size. After passing through the wood, I came to a Native Village, which was situated in a fine rich valley, through which ran a considerable rivulet.

For the next five miles the soil varied; some stony, but the land rich; in the stony land the Natives plant considerable quantities of potatoes. There was a large flat of good land, that might be wrought with the plough. I observed one field, which appeared to me to contain forty acres and upward, all fenced in. In this enclosure were very extensive plantations of sweet and common potatoes.

Shortly after passing this field, I came to a strong fortified village, containing about 200 houses. It was built on the summit of a very high hill, round which three deep and wide trenches were dug, at a few paces from one another; and all three fenced either with split or whole trees, not less than twenty feet high. In this fortification there were a number of people. The Village and people belonged to the Chief, Shunghee, and his brother, Kangoroa, as did all the country through which I passed. The two Chiefs have very large dominions; their territory extending from the east side of New Zealand opposite to the Caralles Islands, to the west side of it. I slept two nights in this fortification.

During the time I remained here, I examined the country for about five miles to the westward, and arrived at a lake of fresh water about fifteen miles in circumference. Shunghee informed me, that this lake emptied itself into a fresh water river, that runs into the Western Ocean; and that there was a very fine and extensive harbor on the west side, into which this river ran; but the entrance was very narrow, and a very heavy sea when the wind was from the southward.

I saw little grass in any part of New Zealand, excepting in small patches, where the land had been cultivated; neither is it possible for grass to grow while the country continues in a state of nature, on account of the immense quantity of fern which burthers the soil, and smothers all other vegetation. In many places it appeared six feet high, and stands as thick upon the ground as a crop of wheat.

There is no part of New Zealand that I saw so eligible for a settlement as the country last described, which lies between the two rivers, Wymattie and Wytaghee. It appeared extremely fine and fit for cultivation, to the northward and westward, as far as the eye could discern. On my way between the banks of Wymattie and the fortified Village previously mentioned, I observed no free-stone. From the North Cape to the River Thames, a distance of about 200 miles, the rocks appeared of a very dark grey, and nearly as hard as a millstone; and, throughout the whole, bore nearly the same aspect. The country abounds with pipe-clay and brick-earth. I observed no signs either of coal or lime-stone. With respect to the timber, there is great variety, fit for building

timber, or any other purposes. This river seemed to derive its source from natural springs, and not from occasional rains; for, on examining the banks, I found no marks of land floods, from the grass and small trees standing in their natural posture. I am of opinion, therefore, that mills might safely be erected here, without being endangered by floods. Timber, wheat, or any other heavy articles, might safely and easily be conveyed by water to the very foot of the mills. There is much good land in the neighborhood of the cove leading up to the river, and several Native Villages. I crossed this river about fifteen miles in the interior, where I saw other situations favorable for the erection of mills.

The Wymattie River falls also into the head of the Salt-water Cove, and lies about eight or ten miles to the northward of the Wytaghee. The water of this river runs over a fall of about ten feet above high-water mark, which is formed by nature similar to many artificial mill-dams, which extend across rivers in England. One solid rock forms the bed of the river, and both banks are also rock. This is equally advantageous for the erection of mills.

From the Wymattie I walked, in a westerly direction, upward of twenty miles through the country.

The boundaries of their estates appear to be accurately ascertained by landmarks, to shew who is the proprietor, and particularly on their fishing-grounds.

Though the Natives of this place were so very friendly to us, and shewed us every mark of attention, still I should recommend all masters of vessels to be extremely cautious in entering into any other harbor than the Bay of Islands, unless they can depend upon the good conduct of their crew. The New Zealanders will not be insulted with impunity, nor treated as men without understanding. In the Bay of Islands, I should consider a vessel to ride as safe as in the harbor of Port Jackson, unless the crew behaved extremely ill; as the Natives here would not take offence on any trifling occasion.

All the natural productions of the islands, such as timber, flax, or any other article that may hereafter be found valuable to commerce, may be obtained from the Natives, for axes, or any other edge-tools that they might want. None of them appear to want industry, but only a proper object to stimulate them.

They have done much in the way of cultivation, with such insufficient tools as they have been able to make of wood; but it is out of the power of man to clear and subdue, in its natural state, in any quantity, without iron, an article which they have had no means of procuring. I have every reason to hope, from a late communication, that the Church Missionary Society will, in a short time, supply their wants in this respect; and have only to solicit that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to recommend to the kind consideration of his Majesty's Government the inhabitants of his island, who, with a little assistance, would soon shake off the shackles of superstition and barbarism, and render themselves worthy of ranking in the list of civilized nations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient
humble servant,

(Signed) SAMUEL MARSDEN.

To His Excellency Governor Macquarie.

PERSIA.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Letter from the Rev. Robert Pinkerton.
The following Letter to the Secretary from the Rev. Robert Pinkerton, dated St. Petersburg, Jan. 19, (O. S.) 1816, will illustrate the importance of the plans which the Society is pursuing with reference to the Mahomedans.

Rev. Sir.—It will doubtless afford you, and the other Members of the Committee of the Church Missionary Society, very great pleasure to hear that the excellent Translation of the New-Testament into Persian, by the much lamented Henry Martyn, is now published; and that the most encouraging prospect opens for its speedy circulation, by means of the Scotch Missionaries in Orenburg and Astrachan, and the Correspondents of the Russian Bible Society in Georgia.

Several thousand Persians visit Astrachan every year. Many of them have shewn an almost incredible desire to possess the New-Testament in their own language. The Missionaries there have distributed nearly 300 Tartar New-Testaments within these few months: most of them among Persians. A learned Emissary, lately arrived from Persia, having received a copy of the Tartar Testament offered to translate it into Persian, provided the Missionaries would print it. He was quite overjoyed at the information, that what he so much desired was already accomplished, and that, in a few weeks, he should receive a printed copy of the Persian Translation.

From Dr. Campbell, who arrived here a few days ago from Persia, I was overjoyed to hear that the labors of Mr. Martyn in Persia had made a great impression;

that the Tract which he wrote in Arabic, on the Mahomedan and Christian Religions, had made much stir among the Learned; that a certain Molwee had taken in hand to answer it, but that, after his answer appeared, it was condemned by his learned brethren as quite inconclusive; and that, since that time, some other learned Efendi had prepared another answer, with which, however, many seemed not quite satisfied. Dr. Campbell has been about seven years in Persia, is an excellent scholar in the language, and is about to return in a few weeks. He says the Persians are much more tolerant than the Turks; and in general, are fond of religious argument; and that, as a proof of this, he had held an argument lately on the subject of religion with one of their learned men who called himself SURFA (a Free-thinker), in the presence of the King himself, who hearkened attentively to the dispute; and that the Heir Apparent, in conversing with him, sometimes quotes the words of the Gospel in confirmation of what he is saying.

From these interesting facts, surely your Society has much encouragement to proceed with its excellent plan of printing appropriate Religious Tracts for circulation among Mahomedans. These, accompanied by the Holy Scriptures, will penetrate where Missionaries, as such, dare not yet go; and, by their means, many thousands may be called to consider impartially the merits of the Christian Religion, and untimely be added to the Church of Christ.

Tracts, in three languages, are peculiarly requisite for Mahomedans—in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish. In all these languages, there are now abundant opportunities for their circulation: and it ought to be considered, that not only every Testament and Bible, but every competent Gospel Tract also, is a voice for the Saviour; which, if once sent abroad, will, in all probability, before it falls by or is destroyed, speak the truth intelligibly, under the Divine blessing, to some reader or other; and, though it cannot return to inform us what impressions it has made on the heart of the reader; yet we may rest assured, that all the fruits produced from such seed shall be carefully gathered into the granary of heaven by the Husbandman of Souls.

We are, perhaps, too anxious, sometimes, to see the fruits of our peculiar labors. This anxiety is very apt, at least to cramp our exertions; and even to produce despondency, when our efforts seem not crowned with the desired success. We are more likely to succeed, when we labor in the field of the world with unremitting diligence, and sow the seed of life with a liberal hand, in the truly Catholic Spirit of the Gospel: *Freely ye have received: freely give.*—In the morning, sow thy seed; and, in the evening, withhold not thine hand: for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that; or whether they shall both be alike good.

I have been astonished, now and then, at finding copies of the excellent Tracts published by the Calenberg Institution in the hands of Mahomedans; sometimes with the decayed leaves carefully pasted together.

I am further convinced, from experience, that a Testament or a Tract will be permitted to declare the truths of Christianity, when a single sentence from a Missionary would not be heard upon the subject, without exciting feelings of indignation in the votary of the false Prophet. I have frequently observed thinking Mahomedans put to shame, when the sensual doctrines of the Koran were contrasted with the purity and spirituality of the Christian System. The more conciliatory, indeed, the language of your Tracts, the greater effect they are likely to have on the mind of the Mussulman Readers.

Should you find any difficulty in procuring accurate translations of your Tracts into Persian, only have the goodness to send me a copy of each MS. and I will employ our Persian Corrector to translate it for you. The translation may then be sent to you, and stereotyped.

We hope you will have the goodness to send us a number of copies of all that you publish for the Asiatics.

I was happy to observe, in the Missionary Register, that Jellorrom Harrison was safely arrived at Sierra Leone, and that he was to be employed as a schoolmaster. May his labors be blessed among his poor perishing countrymen!

I remain, Rev. Sir, yours, &c.

(Signed) ROBT. PINKERTON.

OFFERINGS TO GUNGA.

Mr. William Carey, who is at Cutwa, communicates the following account of savage offerings made to the Ganges:

On the 2d of March, at the Varoone Festival, a large concourse of Hindoos assembled from all parts of the adjoining country, to bathe in the Ganges, at a village about two miles from Serampore. While the crowd were employed in bathing, an inhabitant of Orissa advanced to the banks of the river, leading in his hand his son, a beautiful boy, of about

six years of age. Having anointed his body with turmeric, and surrounded his temples with a garland of flowers, and clothed him in new apparel, he repeated the incantations prescribed by the Shaster; then descending into the river, and holding up his son in his arm he said, "O Mother Ganges! this child is thine : to thee I offer it." So saying, he cast the little boy into the river, who sunk, and rose no more. The crowd testified their approbation, by crying out, "Hurribul!" It appears that, several years back, the parent, being desirous of children, promised to offer his first-born to Ganga, should the goddess be propitious to his wishes.

Another man, at the same place, having performed the usual ceremonies, to prevent the intervention of his relatives carried his son, a lad about twelve years old, in a boat to the middle of the stream, and there dropped him in. The child struggled for some time, and was happily discovered by some one passing, who rescued it from death.

An infant was also cast into the river by its mother, at the same time; but the relatives recovered it, & carried it home.

JEWS' SOCIETY.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY.

[The following account of the Eighth Anniversary of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews is from the Missionary Register, which we have just received from England.]

The Annual Meeting was held at Freemasons' Hall. The Chair was taken at two o'clock, by Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. M. P. President of the Society, who opened the business of the day. The Report of the Proceedings of the Year was then read by the Secretaries, to a very crowded assemblage of Members, Ladies and Gentlemen: in the course of which it was announced,

that the translation of the Four Gospels into pure Biblical Hebrew had been completed at the Society's Press, and was now ready for circulation among Jews in every part of the world. The Report also stated, that the current revenue of the past year had been found adequate to the expenditure, in which there had been a retrenchment to the amount of 1700. Some other encouraging facts were recorded, for which we refer our readers to the Report itself, which follows.

In seconding the motion of Lord Calthorpe, that the Report should be adopted, the Bishop of Gloucester announced to the Meeting that three Jews were present, who were desirous of giving some account of their conversion to Christianity.

Two of these Jews, Mr. Benjamin Nehemiah Solomon and Mr. George Freidenburg, are young men, who were educated as Rabbis; one in Poland, the other in Germany. A lively attention was excited while they related, in a manner which impressed every heart with a conviction of their sincerity, the providential occurrences whereby they had been led, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, to cast away their former prejudices, and cordially to acknowledge Jesus of Nazareth to be the Son of God, and the Messiah promised to their Fathers. They stated, that, having made a public profession of their faith in baptism, they were preparing themselves for the work of the Ministry; and all hearts were gladdened, while they expressed an earnest desire that they may be enabled, by the grace of God, to become Missionaries to their Brethren—to preach the faith which once they destroyed.

The third Jew, Mr. Matthew Michael Joseph, a native also of Poland, is a man interesting and sedate in his appearance, though young in years; with a long beard and flowing locks, and a countenance indicative of humility and warm benevolence. Having travelled to this country, some months ago, for the purposes of traffic, he was also providentially brought under Christian Instruction, which was blessed to his conviction; and, at his own earnest desire, he was admitted to baptism. Being about to return to his own country, where he has a wife and children, he has expressed an anxious wish to be entrusted with some copies of the Hebrew Gospels, to distribute among his countrymen. Although unable to speak much English, he made an affecting profession of his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, as the true Messiah and the Saviour of Sinners; and concluded his short address, delivered with tears, by solemnly imploring, in a manner which affected all present, with uplifted hands, from the God of Abraham, a benediction upon the Meeting, and the great work in which the Society is engaged.

When the three converted Israelites had finished their addresses, the day was so far advanced, that it became necessary to shorten the rest of the proceedings, by putting all the motions into one. The adoption of all the remaining Resolutions was therefore moved by the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, M. A. Vicar of Harrow, and seconded by Robert Grant, Esq. who both addressed the Meeting in a strain of argument and eloquence that was deeply impressive.

The Jewish Boys and Girls who are educating in the Schools of the Society were then introduced; dressed, as usual,

in new clothes! With healthy countenances, and cheerful hearts, they sung a Hymn of Praise to that Saviour whom they have been taught to adore. The whole assembly joined in the chorus of "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

The God of Israel is, we trust, blessing the cause of the Society, and the body to whose management it has been entrusted. By a wise and prudent, yet zealous and persevering continuance in this labor of love, the veil will gradually be removed from the eyes of His ancient people.

EIGHTH REPORT.

This report is thus introduced:—

In appearing before you, to present an account of their proceedings during the past year, your Committee feel, that altho' they are not without many causes of discouragement, yet the motives for cherishing sentiments of a more pleasing nature, and especially for the exercise of the deepest thankfulness and unbound trust towards God, greatly preponderate over those of an opposite nature.

Hebrew Translation of the New-Testament.

Under this head the Report states, that the Four Gospels are printed; and that the Acts of the Apostles, with the Epistle to the Romans and the First Epistle to the Corinthians, are printing, or ready for the press. Testimonials of the accuracy of the Translation continue to be received from various quarters. After stating the measures adopted for the circulation of this important work, to have executed which would, alone, have been worth all the exertion and expenditure of the Society, it is reported, under the head of

Auxiliary Societies; that a meeting was held at Bristol, in June last, which ended in the formation of an Auxiliary Society in that city, from whence the sum of 717. 2s. 2d. has already been remitted to the Funds.

This Auxiliary Society has likewise adopted measures for exciting the attention of the Jews residing there, to the great truths of the Gospel; and its Committee have not been without encouragement in this important work, though it would not be proper at present to communicate to the public more particular information on this subject. The Jewish Population of Bristol amounts to 170 persons. Your Committee have received from the Bristol Committee some useful hints respecting the best mode of proceeding, in visiting Jews at their own houses.

Lectures to Christians on Jewish subjects have also been instituted at Bristol, and are delivered monthly, at the several Churches. Your Committee would desire to draw the attention of Clergymen, in all the other large towns of the kingdom, to the expediency of establishing similar Lectures, as the most likely means of exciting an increasing interest in behalf of that people, from whose forefathers we received the light of Divine Truth.

To enable the Society to see, at one view, the extent of the support afforded to its Funds by the various Auxiliary & Penny Societies, a list of them is given.

Congregational Collections.

The grateful acknowledgments of your Committee are due to those Clergymen who have, during the period to which this Report relates, aided the Society, by permitting Sermons to be preached in their pulpits, and Collections made in support of its funds. Your Committee would respectfully, but earnestly, solicit Clergymen throughout the kingdom to give their aid to the Society in this way, as a mode well calculated to increase its funds, and the best means of awakening the general attention of Christians to the state of the Jews.

A list of the Congregational Collections made within the year is given.

The following Clergymen, also, have acquired a claim to the lasting gratitude of your Committee, and the Society, by their distinguished services to it during the past year, in becoming the eloquent and successful Advocates of the House of Israel, in the Metropolis, and various parts of the kingdom:—Rev. Charles Simon, Rev. Legh Richmond, Rev. W. Marsh, Rev. T. S. Grimshawe, Rev. H. J. Hare, and Rev. W. Gurney.

Schools.

Six Boys have been put out as Apprentices, and

There remain, under charge of the Society, forty-two Boys, and forty Girls, of whom thirty-eight Boys and thirty-seven Girls are in the Schools, and four Boys and three Girls under charge of a careful woman in the country. The Girls' School has, since the last Anniversary, been removed to a commodious house near the Episcopal Chapel.

Female Department.

It affords your Committee peculiar pleasure to bear testimony to the zeal and ability displayed by the Committee of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the Metropolis, in conducting this department. The grateful acknowledgments of your Committee are also due to the Ladies' Societies throughout the kingdom, for the distinguished liberality with which they have aided the cause of the House of Israel.

Your Committee will now call your attention to some passages in the Second Report of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the Metropolis.

"In promotion of the object for which the London Ladies' Auxiliary Society was instituted, it has been thought expedient that the last Anniversary should terminate in public meetings; and that, in future, statement of its proceedings should be received through the medium of the Annual Report of the Parent Society.

"This departure from their usual course, the Committee of the London Ladies' Auxiliary Society feel convinced will be regarded with approbation, as tending to advance the financial interests of the Institution, by avoiding the expense consequent on a public meeting, which the local circumstances of the Society.

"In the propriety of the foregoing arrangement our Committee entirely concur; and they will now give an Extract from the Ladies' Report, illustrative of the deplorable ignorance in spiritual things, under which the children of Jews are too often involved; which shews in a striking point of view, the importance of this Institution.

"During the last year, a girl of nine years of age was received under the Society's care, whose station in life being far above that of the generality of the children, aborded a reasonable expectation that some acquaintance with the form of religion might be possessed: but on being conducted into the school-room, where her new associates were assembled for Evening Prayer, she manifested such an entire ignorance both of the manner, and object, of worship, as to appear quite unused with the behavior of those who were engaged in it: and upon being reproved by one of her companions, for not joining in prayer, she inquired, with much earnestness, 'What is prayer?' Another instance of the same deplorable ignorance was displayed, in a reply to one of the visitors, by a child just received into the class which she was catechised: 'On being asked, Who is God? she answered, 'An evil spirit?'

"After making some appropriate remarks on the above affecting instances of spiritual darkness, the Ladies' Committee observe, 'that though in some instances a less striking degree of ignorance may have existed, yet that with very few exceptions, the children in the Female School, when admitted, were as devoid of any knowledge of God, and their own soul, as those who have been paratized.'

"Your Committee will now lay before you two anecdotes of a more pleasing kind; which will exhibit to your view the hopeful change produced in the minds of the infant daughters of Israel, in consequence of the instruction which they receive in your Seminary.

"A short time since, a fire having been discovered in the neighborhood of the School, which threatened to extend itself to their dwelling; instead of giving way to fruitless expressions of terror, the children immediately repaired to their Governess, and intreated her to unite with them in prayer, that their Saviour might be with them to preserve them from the anticipated danger: even the youngest clung to her, begging her not to discontinue supplication; as they were convinced the Lord would not suffer them to be hurt, if they were sincere in asking his protection."

The Ladies' Report thus continues:

"Your Committee would likewise record a pleasing evidence of the sympathy for the necessities of others, which was manifested by these Children, on receiving a brief account of the object of the Church Missionary Society, given by one of the appointed Visitors of the School: her little auditors became so deeply interested in the cause of the Heathen, as to request permission to appropriate all the money of which they were possessed, to this end. Nor was this impression transient: the subscription which was then commenced, has continued to impart unabated pleasure to the contributors; a small collection having already been received from Jewish children for the promotion of the knowledge of that Saviour the key which unlocks the treasures of salvation—you give to his bosom a companion exempt from the failings of humanity,—you introduce him to immediate communication with his God."

DOMESTIC.

taining precise information, as to the places most proper for the establishment of Schools, and the caution which it was absolutely necessary to observe in the introduction of a new system (as to the practicability of which some doubt had been entertained,) rendered it impossible for your Committee to proceed more rapidly in opening the channel for the flow of that liberality, which, with an almost general feeling of enthusiasm, hailed the commencement of your Institution. By the persevering labors of your Secretaries however, and the zealous co-operation of many of the Clergy and Proprietors in the Highlands and Islands, all obstacles have been overcome; and such a number of Schools are now organised, as, under the blessing of God, bid fair, with the means using by other Societies, to spread, in a few years, through the darkest recesses of our country, the knowledge of the everlasting Gospel.

"There are now to be provided for, 70 Schools, which, at 300 each, create an annual expence of 21000. Your Committee have to report, that the expenditure, including salaries due, and in the course of payment, not only exhausts all the Subscriptions and Donations, within the year, together with the balance on hand from last account, but, after sweeping away the whole fund accumulated in the 5 per cent. stock will leave a balance of about 2000. AGAINST the Society.

"This prosperous state of expenditure, your Committee have no doubt will be received with much satisfaction, especially by those who were beginning to despair of ever having an opportunity of giving free scope to the hand, in obeying the impulse of the heart. Your Committee certainly look to the present deficiency without alarm. They believe that the supplies, which were naturally commensurate to the demand, must, on that principle, rise to the exigency now detailed. On the faith of the public voice, which called loudly for extensive exertion, your Committee have at last been able to open an extensive field—and, like the officer who, confiding fully in the character of his soldiers, considered it only necessary for him to lead them to the enemy; your Committee conceive they have little more to do, to obtain the necessary supplies, than to shew how these may be properly expended.

And what is the expence, and what the object to be attained? Did any alarm exist, a moment's reflection on these points would banish it for ever.

The average expence does not exceed 12s. per annum for each scholar; and, as it was calculated, and is now ascertained, that 18 months will be sufficient to

attain the object, the total expence of teaching one person to read the Scriptures will be under 20s. For this sum, scarcely sufficient to purchase the most insignificant article of luxury in food or raiment, you furnish to an immortal soul

the key which unlocks the treasures of salvation—you give to his bosom a companion exempt from the failings of humanity,—you introduce him to immediate communication with his God."

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL AMONG THE INDIANS AND OTHERS IN NORTH AMERICA.

The origin of this society may be traced back to the year 1752, when a number of gentlemen associated for the purpose of establishing a Society for the promotion of Christian knowledge.

In prosecution of this benevolent and pious design, they collected a considerable fund, and obtained from the colonial government an act of incorporation. When this act was sent to England for allowance, the Archbishop of Canterbury obtaining a negative from the King, it fell, of course, and nothing more was heard concerning it until after the war, which established American Independence.

In 1787, a number of gentlemen in Boston and the vicinity received a commission from the Society in Scotland for promoting Christian knowledge, to superintend the funds of the society, which were devoted to the purpose of Christianizing the Indians of America.

The board of commissioners, excited by the exemplary zeal of their European brethren, revived the plan, which had before proved abortive; and forming themselves into a society similar to that in Scotland, were incorporated in Nov.

1787, by the name of "The Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North America."

On the recommendation of the legislature a Brief was issued by Gov. Hancock, in 1788, for a collection in all the religious societies of the State.

The amount of the collection was 1561 dollars; and this original fund was greatly increased by private subscriptions among the members of the society, and other pious and benevolent persons.

Among the first and most generous contributors were, the Hon. John Alford, Esq. James Bowdoin, Esq. (afterwards Governor of the Commonwealth) Moses Gill, Esq. (afterwards Lieutenant Governor) William Hyslop, Esq. Hon. Samuel Dexter, Esq. Hon. Jonathan Mason, Hon. Wm. Phillips, and Ebenezer Storer, Esq. At later periods, the Rev. Eliakim Wyllis, and others have made additional donations. The Hon.

John Alford, Esq. of Charlestown, last will, devised a large sum to be devoted to the purpose of spreading knowledge of the Gospel among the Indians; and, on the incorporation of the society, his executor, Richard C. and seventy-five dollars.

The society, for several years, received generous annual grants from the legislature, and its funds have been augmented by the frequent and voluntary donations of its President, the Lieut. Governor of the Commonwealth.

In the application of the portion of the funds devoted to the Indians, the people, whose character and conduct are extremely adverse to moral and religious improvement. They are supported by other Societies, to spread, in a few years, through the darkest recesses of our country, the knowledge of the everlasting Gospel.

There are now to be provided for, 70 Schools, which, at 300 each, create an annual expence of 21000. Your Committee have to report, that the expenditure, including salaries due, and in the course of payment, not only exhausts all the Subscriptions and Donations, within the year, together with the balance on hand from last account, but, after sweeping away the whole fund accumulated in the 5 per cent. stock will leave a balance of about 2000. AGAINST the Society.

This prospering state of expenditure, your Committee have no doubt will be received with much satisfaction, especially by those who were beginning to despair of ever having an opportunity of giving free scope to the hand, in obeying the impulse of the heart.

And what is the expence, and what the object to be attained? Did any alarm exist, a moment's reflection on these points would banish it for ever.

The average expence does not exceed 12s. per annum for each scholar; and, as it was calculated, and is now ascertained, that 18 months will be sufficient to

attain the object, the total expence of teaching one person to read the Scriptures will be under 20s. For this sum, scarcely sufficient to purchase the most insignificant article of luxury in food or raiment, you furnish to an immortal soul

the key which unlocks the treasures of salvation—you give to his bosom a companion exempt from the failings of humanity,—you introduce him to immediate communication with his God."

THE RECORD.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1.

Those of our Subscribers who are desirous of receiving the *Record* in the month of January next, and the 25th inst. Periodical

direction is indispensable.

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Bank of the United States.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Directors of the Bank of the United States, Directors of the Boston Branch of the said Bank, viz.—

Messrs. Wm. Gray,	Gardner Greene,
John Parker,	T. Barnard,
N. Silsbee,	J. C. Jones,
Israel Thorndike,	Jesse Putnam,
Geo. Blake,	Arnold Welles,
T. H. Perkins,	and
Amos Binney,	Burke Smith.

\$10

Cashier, Samuel Frothingham.

The salary of the Cashier is fixed at 3000 dollars, and that of the President at 1500 dollars. The President is to be elected by the Board, from their own body.

140

President, Richard Cade.

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Following Regiments of British Troops

in America in the year 1776—viz.

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13th, 17th,

20th, 21st,

22nd, 23d,

24th, 27th,

28th, 31st,

33d, 34th,

35th, 37th,

40th, 45th,

46th, 47th,

48th, 53d,

57th, 58th,

62nd, 63d,

64th,

72 battalions.

arrived in America at the following

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Poetry.

ON TIME.

ADDRESSED TO A LADY—BY SELICK OSBORN.
Mov'd by a strange mysterious power,
That hastens along the rapid hour,
I touch the deep-ton'd string ;
Even now I saw his wither'd face
Beneath you tower's mouldering base,
Where mossy vestments cling,
Dark roll'd his cheerless eye around,
Severe his grisly visage frown'd,
No lock's his head array'd ;
He grasp'd a hero's antique bust ;
The marble crumbled into dust,
And sunk amidst the shade !
Malignant triumph fill'd his eyes ;
"See, hapless mortals, ace," he cried,
"How vain your idle schemes.
Beneath my grasp, the fairest form
Dissolves and mingles with the worm ;
Thus vanish mortal dreams.
The works of God and man I spoil ;
The noblest pro'f of human toll
I treat as childish toys—
I crush the noble and the brave ;
Beauty I mar, and in the grave
I bury human joys."
Hold ! ruthless phantom, hold ! I cried ;
If thou can mock the dreams of pride,
And meann' hopes devour—
Virtue, beyond thy reach shall bloom,
When other charms sink to the tomb,
She scorns thy envious power.
On frosty wings the demon fled,
Howling, as o'er the wall he sped,
"Another year is gone!"
The ruin'd spire—the crumbling tower,
Nodding obey'd his aw'ful power.
As TIME flew swiftly on,
Since beauty then to time must bow,
And age deform the fairest brou,
Let brighter charms be yours—
The female mind, embalm'd in truth,
Shall bloom in everlasting youth,
While Time himself endures.

Miscellany.

ALGIERS.

Further particulars of the Battle.

Among the ships of Lord Exmouth's squadron which suffered most severely, was the Leander, Capt. Edward Cheltham. The following account of her conduct in the action, is derived from the minutes of her log-book.

On the 27th of Aug. 1816, at 30 minutes past 2, Lord Exmouth made the signal, "Are you ready?" which was immediately answered, "Ready." He then made the signal for the fleet to bear up—bore up, Leander within her own length of the Commander-in-Chief, standing in for the Mole—beat to quarters—made every preparation for anchoring—observed the enemy's batteries crowded with men, and their gun-boats prepared to board.

At 2, 45, the Queen Charlotte anchored abreast of the Mole, and within half pistol shot. At 2, 47, Leander anchored in her station close ahead of the Queen Charlotte in five fathoms water. The Dey permitted us to take our position without molestation, intending to board us from his flotilla, whilst we were furling sails : but, to their utter confusion, means had been prepared to *clue them up*, instead of furling them, so that we began a dreadful havoc and destruction before they could apply the few strokes of the oar which would have bro't them alongside our ships. The tremendous broadsides of the Queen Charlotte and Leander pouring upon them, instantly sent them to the deep, leaving scarcely a wreck behind, but the harbor covered with people swimming from destruction. The battle now raged with great fury, officers and men falling very fast, & masts, yards, and rigging, cutting in all directions. At 3, observed the enemy's colors shot away in some of their batteries, which were very soon re-hoisted, and their fire obstinate. At 3, 50, an officer of the Hebrus came from the Commander in Chief, with orders to cease firing, to allow the enemy's frigate moored across the Mole to be set on fire, which was done in a gallant style by a boat from the Q. Charlotte. At 3, 55, a vigorous fire was re-commenced on both sides. Our flat-boats throwing rockets with good effect, some magazines were observed to explode. At 4, 10, the enemy's frigate burning with great rapidity, and drifting near us, the Commander in Chief sent an officer to direct us to haul out clear of her. Perceiving the ship on fire to be drifting past us, kept our station. At 30 minutes past 6, observed the city on fire in several places, and the Mole head and some other batteries near us almost demolished ; the enemy were retreating their guns, and continuing a smart canonnading. At 7, found the batteries abreast of us to slacken, but we were greatly cut up from batteries on the starboard bow. Ran a hawser to Severn, and hove our broadside to bear on them. At 23 minutes past 7, the whole of the enemy's ships in the Mole were observed to be on fire, our masts, yards, sails, and rigging, at this period, so entirely cut to pieces, as to prevent us, if necessary, setting a sail on the ship—officers and men falling fast, and a great proportion already killed and wounded ; but our fire continued with unabated fury—enemy's fire considerably slackened—ships on fire drifting near us—hauled on our spring fast to Severn, but found it shot away ; made it fast again, and cut the small bower, to haul out of the way of the ships on fire. At 9, 45, the fleet hauling and towing out, from the state of the masts, yards, and rigging, found our own exertions ineffectual to haul or tow out ; our hawser, which was fast to Severn, being gone, and no other ship near us. Lowered the gig, to send Lieut. Saunders (1st Lt.) to inform Lord Exmouth of our situation ; but the boat was sunk, and the jolly-boat, which that officer and crew embarked, was also sunk a short distance from the ship ; but the crew were picked up by the flat-boat, and proceeded to the Commander in Chief, who immediately ordered assistance to be sent to the Leander. At 10, 30, cut the stern cables, some boats towing us also, a hawser fast to Severn, with a light air off shore, which enabled us to move out slowly and clear the ships on fire. The enemy re-commenced a heavy fire of musketry upon us, and some few large guns at intervals fired grape and canister to dislodge their small arm men. At 11, 25, the Leander ceased firing, drawing fast out into the bay. Light breezes, and very dark weather, wind S. W. illuminated by the Mole arsenals, and Algerian navy, in flames. Anchored with the heat tower in 46 fathoms water. Day-light mustered ship's company by ship's books, and found 16 killed and 120 wounded ; found our bowsprit, fore, main and mizen masts very badly wounded, fore & main yards shot away—main and mizen shot away & main top-sails, yard, and the standing and running rigging so completely cut up, that we had

scarce a rope to make use of ; our sails just as bad ; employed clearing the wreck.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the Leander.

The Mole was filled with spectators on our entrance, but the terrific broadsides of the Q. Charlotte instantly spread desolation among them ; crowds rushed to the great gate for safety, but the Leander's guns which commanded the principal street carried death and destruction there also. Three times were the batteries on the Mole cleared, and thrice were they manned ag'. The Dey was everywhere, offering pecuniary rewards to those who would stand against us ; eight sequins were to be given to every man who would endeavor to extinguish the fire. At length a horde of Arabs were driven into the batteries, under the inspection of the most devoted of the Janissaries, and the gates closed upon them. It may be worthy of remark, that one of our young-sters (a Midshipman) was so fatigued, that he slept most soundly for an hour, on the quarter deck, during the heat of the action.

After the final close of the negotiations had been protracted a little, the Dey consented, observing to his Divas—" His foot upon my neck, and what can I do?" The Impregnable has 268 shot in her side, 50 of which are below the lower deck ports ; 568 pounds entered her stow-room (6 feet under water,) & wounded a woman there. The enemy's walls were from 14 to 16 feet thick, and formed of the best masonry our engineers ever examined. The Algerines were assisted by 40,000 Arabs, who, since the battle, have absconded with their arms, and become a means of great annoyance to the city. Admiral Milne, received a severe contusion of the thigh by a cannon shot. The skirts of Lord Exmouth's coat were carried away by grape shot, and discovered next day among the flags.

Dutch Official Account.

The Dutch Admiral's official statement is substantially the same with that of Lord Exmouth. He states also, that the Dey had notice of the expedition, and "had made all preparations for an obstinate opposition, and had assembled more than 50,000 men, both Moors and Arabs, under the walls of Algiers."

The following extract illustrates the character of Lord Exmouth. "At 15 minutes past 2 o'clock, we saw Lord Exmouth with the Q. Charlotte before the wind, with sails standing, come to anchor with three anchors from the stern, with her broadside in the wished for position, within pistol shot of the batteries, just before the opening of the Mele."

This daring and unexpected manoeuvre of this vessel (a three-decker) appears to have so confounded the enemy, that a second ship of the line had already well nigh taken her position before the batteries opened their fire."

"The Queen Charlotte, by the loosening of the burning wreck, being in the greatest danger, we were anxious for the safety of our noble leader ; but upon offering him the assistance of all the boats of the squadron, his reply was—"that having calculated every thing, it behaved us by no means to be alarmed for his safety, but only to continue our fire with redoubled zeal, for the execution of his orders, and according to his example."

*Robbery again.—Almost every day we have to record instances of the most atrocious robberies and house breaking, committed in the city of New-York. Another case occurred on Saturday night not less daring than any we have heard of. A watchman going his rounds, about 3 o'clock, in passing the Auction store of Mr. Wm. S. Hick, 129 Water st. near the Tontine Coffee house, hearing a noise and seeing a light within which excited his suspicions, cautiously waited for two of his companions to come the round, when all three rushed into the store and discovered two men nearly loaded down with valuable goods, and continuing their search no more. Two of the watchmen immediately seized one of the villains, a white man, who had filled his pockets with gold and silver watches, jewellery, &c. The other villain, a lusty black fellow, having extinguished the light, seized a sword with which he attempted to defend himself, but finding it unavailing, made for the back window through which he forced a passage into the yard, and from thence over two fences about 15 or 18 feet high, into an adjoining yard, but was followed with equal agility by the third watchman to this place, and taken in attempting to force his passage through the back door of a house. It appears that they entered the front door of the store by forcing a very strong lock with a crow bar ; and that they must have been in the store a considerable time before they were detected, as all the locks of the desks and drawers were broken and deliberate search made throughout the store for the most valuable articles. It is feared they may have had accomplices who had made off with some booty before they were discovered. Much credit is due to the three watchmen, on this occasion, for their exertions in securing the villains.—*Mer. Adver.**

Singular Villany.—One day last month the following extraordinary act of atrocity was committed in the neighborhood of Freehold, Green county, New-York. A woman in a decent garb, travelling on foot with a child in her arms, stopped at a house on the road, (probably selected for the purpose) the mistress of which was busied in clearing off her dinner table from which the males of the family had just gone to their labor in the field, while her child lay sleeping in its cradle. The wanderer complained of great fatigue, and begged permission to stop with her burden and rest awhile. The good woman kindly consented, bid her put her child in the cradle with her own, offered her some food and proceeded on her work. The stranger kept the children quiet until she said she was well refreshed and ready to depart, when she took one of them and carefully wrapped it in its blanket, thanked her hostess very civilly for her entertainment, and left her house. Half an hour after the infant remaining in the cradle waked and the mother went to the cradle to nurse it, when upon opening its covering she was struck with horror at finding a black child instead of her own! The neighbors were alarmed, and the magistrates applied to and a search immediately commenced for the artful wretch who had perpetrated the nefarious act, but without success a fortnight after the event, when our informant was at the place.

Harford, Nov. 11. Unfortunate Accident.—On Monday last, a gentleman while travelling in this city, had his horse shot ; a few rods west of the Stone of Messrs. F. & R. Terry.—Upon inquiry, it was found that two young men had been engaged in the very innocent diversion of firing at a mark in the range of the Albany Turnpike, and not more than sixty rods from the road in this state. The horse has since died. A variation short of three feet in the range of the ball, would have saved the horse, at the expense of the life of its driver.

Literary Notice.

There has just been issued from the Press of Samuel Etheridge, jun. of Charlestown, an 8vo volume of 450 pages, with the following title, "Sermons, Addresses and Letters, selected from the Writings of the late Rev. Isaac Stockton Keir, p. d. one of the Ministers of the Independent Church in Charlestown, (S. C.) to which are added, an engraved Portrait of the Author, a brief Sketch of his Life, and the Sermon preached on occasion of his death, by Rev. Andrew Flinn, D. D." Price in boards, \$2.25. To be sold at S. T. Armstrong's, No. 50, Cornhill.

Some further notice of this valuable work, and of its excellent Author, will be given in a future number of the Recorder.

ORDINATION.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of New-Brunswick, at Easton, on the 13th of Oct. Mr. Davis Bishop, was ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry. The ordination sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller, Professor of Ecclesiastical History, in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, from Acts viii. 5th and 8th. Then Philip went down to the city of Siemaria and preached Christ unto them. And there was great joy in the city.

MARRIAGES.

In Alexander, Lucia Felix Ansart, of the U. S. Artillery, and formerly of Boston, to Miss Martha Livingston Brown, of P. William Co. Virg. In Rindge, (N. H.) Mr. Peter J. Gayetty, of Boston, to Miss Sarah Combie, of R.

In Burlington, Mr. Edward Walker, jun. of Charlestown, to Miss Hannah Walker, of B. In Franklin, (Mass.) Mr. Oliver Gridley, jun. to Miss Sally Lethbridge.

In Bangor, Mr. James Crosby, merchant, to Miss Charlotte Hills.

BIRTHS.

Lately at Port-Sau-Prince, St. Domingo, of a billions fever, Mr. James Orr, aged 34, a native of the county of Wexford, Ireland, and recently of Baltimore. Mr. Orr had been a lieutenant in the British army, and distinguished himself in all the memorable battles fought under Lord Wellington in Spain, from whence he came to this country under Gen. Ross during the late war. When the attack was made upon the city of Washington, he deserted, went to Baltimore, and joined the American ranks, where he served until discharged at the close of the war. He then obtained a captain's commission in the Patriot Mexican service, and had proceeded to St. Domingo from Baltimore to join his regiment, when death overtook him.

On Wednesday evening, the 23d of October last, near Sabbathday Point on Lake George, a boat was upset in a gale, and four persons drowned. The boat being in ballast with stone, sank immediately in more than 200 feet of water. No relief could be given, although their cries were heard on shore.

In Sheffield, Ohio, a few weeks since, two brothers left home to look for some horses. They separated at the foot of a small hill, and soon after one of them heard the other crying for assistance : he ran to him and found he was attacked by a Bear ; he was standing, and the Bear on his hind feet tearing out his bowels ! Four balls were shot through the Bear before he relinquished his prey. The man is since dead.

A practical Christian.
Died, in Bristol, Eng. on the 20th Sept. Mr. Richard Reynolds, a member of the Society of Friends, remarkable for his benevolence. His funeral was attended by some thousands of people, and all, especially those among them who had so often been fed by his bounty, were in the deepest sorrow.

When the coffin was placed over the grave, and the numerous relatives and friends of the deceased were collected around, a profound silence of about a quarter of an hour ensued ; after which several ministers of the society addressed the vast assemblage present in a most impressive manner, bearing testimony as well to the truly Christian life and character of the deceased as to the power of religion by which his life had been governed. These several addresses were succeeded by a prayer, which with the interment of the body, finished the solemn religious duty.

He was a member of the society of Quakers. By marriage he got connected as a partner in the large iron-works of Colebrook Dale. As the profits of these extensive works increased, so did his benevolence. To attempt any thing like accuracy in stating the amount of his benefactions would be vain ; none but himself knew how much he distributed. "We have witnessed," says the Editor of the *Bristol Mirror*, "more than once 500 guineas to one charity ; 1000 to another ; here and there the same repeated, under the modest name of 'A Friend,' and various other undistinguished signatures ; indeed in one year (the year of scarcity) we are assured that he bestowed 20,000/- in charity : we do not doubt for it, there appeared neither limit nor bound to his benevolence, as he had correspondents in various parts of the United Kingdom, who sought for cases of distress in their respective neighborhoods, and recommended them to his assistance. Not content with bestowing such abundant gifts annually, he purchased two estates in Monmouthshire, which he settled on trustees, for the benefit of certain charities in this city ; and, we have heard that he bestowed in acts of benevolence in his time, upwards of 300,000/- The active benevolence of his pursuits seems to have given that ruddy, healthy and cheerful appearance to his countenance, which indicated peace within. He lived to a late period of life, enjoying great good health, loved, honored and venerated by all around him ; and sunk at last, as his best friends could wish, with scarce a pang or a struggle—relying in his parting moments, upon the cheering promise of redeeming love."

Thermometrical Register.

Nov. 9—15, 1816.

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